

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE

the particular part of the report as published which was supplied by the reporter Johnson."

Witness—I it is impossible for me to do that at this time.

Mr. BUTLER—State whether any special part of it was supplied by him, or whether it was only connected by Johnson's notes. A. The report was made by me, and I have no recollection of any part of it. I can not say whether there were any other sentences on Mr. Johnson's notes or not.

Q. State whether long practice in reporting would enable you to take from your hand to make out a substantially accurate report.

Mr. EVANS—Ask whether this witness can do it.

Mr. BUTLER—I have had considerable practice in reporting in that way and can make out a substantially accurate report.

TESTIMONY OF D. C. McEWEN.

Daniel C. McEwen sworn and examined by Mr. Butler:

Q. What is your profession? A. A shorthand reporter.

Q. How long has that been your profession? A. About four or five years.

Q. Were you employed in September, 1866, in reporting for the *Cleveland Herald*? A. Yes.

Q. What paper? A. The New York World.

Q. Did you accompany Mr. Johnson and the President-elect when they came to the corner store of the monument in honor of Mr. Douglas? A. I did.

Q. Where did you join the party? A. At West Point, N. Y.

Q. How long did you continue with the party? A. I continued until it arrived at Cincinnati on its return.

Q. Did you go professionally as a reporter? A. I did.

Q. Had you accommodations as such? A. I had.

Q. Had you the entire of the Presidential car? A. I had.

Q. Were you at Cleveland? A. I was.

Q. Did you make a report of the President's speech at the hour of his arrival? A. I did.

Q. How? A. Stenographically.

Q. Have you your notes here? A. I have. (Witness produced them.)

Q. Have you my request copied them out since you have been here? A. I have.

Q. Is this handing a paper to the witness) a copy of them? A. Yes.

Q. Is it accurate copy from your notes? A. It is.

Q. How accurately are your notes a representation of what my notes and connected by Mr. Johnson's are, accurate, so far as I took them. Some few sentences in the speech were left out by confusion in the crowd; but save in those cases in my transcription made in the part of the paper which I am uncertain.

Q. When they are not enclosed in brackets how are they? A. As they are.

Q. Was your report published? A. I cannot say; I took notes of the speech, and knowing the lateness of the hour, eleven o'clock or after—that it was impossible for the President to be present, I took and send it to the paper I represented, therefore I went to the telegraph office after the speech was made, and I sent the report by telegraph to other reporters and correspondents, and we made a report which was given to the agent of the Associated Press, Mr. Goblright.

Q. Have you an agent of the Associated Press accompany the Presidential party for the purpose? A. Yes.

Q. Was it his business and duty to forward reports and notes in the party's notes to other reporters?

Q. Did you so deal with him? A. I did.

Q. Have you put down the cheers and interruptions of the crowd, or any portion of them? A. I have not given a portion of them; it was impossible to get all.

Q. Was there not a great deal of confusion and noise in the crowd? A. Yes.

Q. Were there expressions of ill feeling and temper? A. I think there were.

Q. On the part of the crowd? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did the President feel? A. I considered that he was a little excited.

Q. Was anything said there to him by the crowd and his keeping his dignity? A. I have not my notes.

Q. Do you recollect it? A. I do not.

Q. Was there anything said about his not getting mad? A. Yes.

Q. Did the crowd caution him about not getting mad? A. The words used were, "Don't get mad, Andrew."

Q. Did he appear considerably excited at that moment when they told him not to get mad? A. Yes.

Mr. EVANS said that that was not a part of the present inquiry.

Mr. BUTLER—I remarked, I want to get as much as I can from the memory of this witness and as much as I can from his notes, that, with both together, we may have a more complete and accurate report. The allegation denies that there was a scandalous and disgraceful scene, the conditions being that the counsel for the President claim freedom of speech in the city, and that the President and we are now trying to show the indecency of the occasion.

Mr. EVANS—I understand freedom of speech in this country to mean liberty to speak properly and discreetly.

Mr. BUTLER—I regard freedom of speech in this country as the freedom of the private citizen to say anything in a decent manner.

Mr. EVANS—Yes, it is the same thing; and who is to prevent a man from saying anything in a decent manner?

Mr. BUTLER—The court, before which a man is tried for breaking the laws.

Mr. EVANS—Did you ever hear of a man being tried for freedom of speech?

Mr. BUTLER—No; but I saw two or three who ought to have been—(laughter)—in the court. To the witness, I said, I saw a man who was very excited, considerable excitement in the manner of the President at the time he was cautioned by the crowd not to get mad.

Witness—I was not standing where I could see the President; I could not know his manner; I only heard the tone of his voice.

Q. How did you hear that you heard? A. He seemed excited; I do not know what his manner is, from personal acquaintance, when he is angry.

Q. Did you report the whole of the President's speech? A. The hour was late, and I went shortly before he closed. I do not know how long before the President closed his speech.

Q. So that your report does not purport to give the whole speech? A. No, sir.

Q. How did you commence until this point at which you left did you report the whole of his speech? A. No, sir. Certain sentences were broken off by interruptions of the crowd.

Q. How did you continue to the point at which you continued through the whole of the speech to the point at which you left? A. I did.

Q. How did you continue to the point at which you left, as you supposed? A. Yes, sir, as I understood it.

Q. And did you note, word for word, the interruptions of the assembly? I did not. I took the principal exclamations; I did not hear all of them.

Q. And this copy or manuscript which you produced, when did you make it? A. I made that about two or three days after the event, and summoned before the Managers of the Impachment.

Q. Can you be as accurate or as confident in the transcription of the lapse of time as you are now, as if it had been made at the time of the speech delivered? A. Generally find that when a speech is fresh in my mind I write my notes with more accuracy than when I transcribe them after the lapse of time.

Q. To the correctness of the report, I think I can make as accurate a transcript of the notes now as I could have made at the time.

Q. You have nothing to help you when you transcribe after the lapse of time but the notes before you? A. That is all.

Q. How did you become aware that in stenographic writing there is often obscurity from the haste and brevity of the notations? A. There sometimes is.

Q. How did you become aware of that? A. I did.

Q. The counsel on the other side said that the politics of the Cleveland Leader. May I ask the politics of the New York World? A. I have always understood them to be the same.

TESTIMONY OF E. R. STARK.

Edwin B. Stark sworn and examined by Mr. Butler:

Q. What is your profession? A. I practice law now.

Q. What was your profession in 1866? A. I was an editor and writer, and was engaged as a shorthand writer, and I did more or less of it now.

Q. Did you report the speech of Andrew Johnson, President-elect, at the corner store of the balcony of the Cleveland Hotel, on the night of the 3d of September, 1866? A. Yes.

Q. For what paper? A. The Cleveland Herald.

Q. Did you take shorthand notes of it? A. Yes; I did.

Q. Was it written out by you and published? A. It was.

Q. Was it published as written out by you? A. It was.

Q. Have you your shorthand notes? A. I have not.

Q. Are they in existence? A. I suppose not. I paid to attention to them, but I suppose they were destroyed.

Q. Did you ever compare the speech printed in the *Herald* either with your notes or with the manuscript which you compared with the manuscript that night; I compared the printed slips with the copy taken from my original notes.

Q. How did it compare? A. It was the same.

Q. How did you compare the paper that was published next day? A. They were the same. I compared typographical corrections as were made then.

Q. Did you have a copy of the paper? A. I have. (Witness produced it.)

Q. Can you now state whether this is a substantially accurate report in this paper of what Andrew Johnson said? A. I think it is generally; there are some portions of it cut down, which I can point out just where these places are.

Q. How did you become aware that in stenographic writing there is often obscurity from the haste and brevity of the notations? A. I did.

Q. How did you become aware of that? A. I did.

Q. The counsel on the other side said that the politics of the Cleveland Leader. May I ask the politics of the New York World? A. I have always understood them to be the same.

TESTIMONY OF E. R. STARK.

Edwin B. Stark sworn and examined by Mr. Butler:

Q. What is your profession? A. I practice law now.

Q. What was your profession in 1866? A. I was an editor and writer, and was engaged as a shorthand writer, and I did more or less of it now.

Q. Did you report the speech of Andrew Johnson, President-elect, at the corner store of the balcony of the Cleveland Hotel, on the night of the 3d of September, 1866? A. Yes.

Q. For what paper? A. The Cleveland Herald.

Q. Did you take shorthand notes of it? A. Yes; I did.

Q. Was it written out by you and published? A. It was.

Q. Was it published as written out by you? A. It was.

Q. Have you your shorthand notes? A. I have not.

Q. Are they in existence? A. I suppose not. I paid to attention to them, but I suppose they were destroyed.

Q. Did you ever compare the speech printed in the *Herald* either with your notes or with the manuscript which you compared with the manuscript that night; I compared the printed slips with the copy taken from my original notes.

Q. How did it compare? A. It was the same.

Q. How did you compare the paper that was published next day? A. They were the same. I compared typographical corrections as were made then.

Q. Did you have a copy of the paper? A. I have. (Witness produced it.)

Q. Can you now state whether this is a substantially accurate report in this paper of what Andrew Johnson said? A. I think it is generally; there are some portions of it cut down, which I can point out just where these places are.

Q. How did you become aware that in stenographic writing there is often obscurity from the haste and brevity of the notations? A. I did.

Q. How did you become aware of that? A. I did.

Q. The counsel on the other side said that the politics of the Cleveland Leader. May I ask the politics of the New York World? A. I have always understood them to be the same.

TESTIMONY OF E. R. STARK.

Edwin B. Stark sworn and examined by Mr. Butler:

Q. What is your profession? A. I practice law now.

Q. What was your profession in 1866? A. I was an editor and writer, and was engaged as a shorthand writer, and I did more or less of it now.

Q. Did you report the speech of Andrew Johnson, President-elect, at the corner store of the balcony of the Cleveland Hotel, on the night of the 3d of September, 1866? A. Yes.

Q. For what paper? A. The Cleveland Herald.

Q. Did you take shorthand notes of it? A. Yes; I did.

Q. Was it written out by you and published? A. It was.

Q. Was it published as written out by you? A. It was.

Q. Have you your shorthand notes? A. I have not.

Q. Are they in existence? A. I suppose not. I paid to attention to them, but I suppose they were destroyed.

Q. Did you ever compare the speech printed in the *Herald* either with your notes or with the manuscript which you compared with the manuscript that night; I compared the printed slips with the copy taken from my original notes.

Q. How did it compare? A. It was the same.

Q. How did you compare the paper that was published next day? A. They were the same. I compared typographical corrections as were made then.

Q. Did you have a copy of the paper? A. I have. (Witness produced it.)

Q. Can you now state whether this is a substantially accurate report in this paper of what Andrew Johnson said? A. I think it is generally; there are some portions of it cut down, which I can point out just where these places are.

Q. How did you become aware that in stenographic writing there is often obscurity from the haste and brevity of the notations? A. I did.

Q. How did you become aware of that? A. I did.

Q. The counsel on the other side said that the politics of the Cleveland Leader. May I ask the politics of the New York World? A. I have always understood them to be the same.

TESTIMONY OF E. R. STARK.

Edwin B. Stark sworn and examined by Mr. Butler:

Q. What is your profession? A. I practice law now.

Q. What was your profession in 1866? A. I was an editor and writer, and was engaged as a shorthand writer, and I did more or less of it now.

Q. Did you report the speech of Andrew Johnson, President-elect, at the corner store of the balcony of the Cleveland Hotel, on the night of the 3d of September, 1866? A. Yes.

Q. For what paper? A. The Cleveland Herald.

Q. Did you take shorthand notes of it? A. Yes; I did.

Q. Was it written out by you and published? A. It was.

Q. Was it published as written out by you? A. It was.

Q. Have you your shorthand notes? A. I have not.

Q. Are they in existence? A. I suppose not. I paid to attention to them, but I suppose they were destroyed.

Q. Did you ever compare the speech printed in the *Herald* either with your notes or with the manuscript which you compared with the manuscript that night; I compared the printed slips with the copy taken from my original notes.

Q. How did it compare? A. It was the same.

Q. How did you compare the paper that was published next day? A. They were the same. I compared typographical corrections as were made then.

Q. Did you have a copy of the paper?

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1868.

**The House of Representatives.**

The House met at twelve o'clock. There were very few members present and several others obtained leave of absence. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, forwarding the report of Mr. Mullet, supervising architect of the Treasury Department, as to the estimated cost, plans and material of the proposed post office and court house in New York city, which was presented to-day. Mr. Mullet doubts the propriety of occupying the whole lot with the building, as the city might in the remotest of all ages; that the building is proposed larger even than the prospective wants of the city require, and that it is better to employ, whereas the most now to be in the Chicago office, 75 feet each. Second, the driveway is objectionable for the receiving and delivering of mails, losing much room at a great expense, excluding light and air from the rear of the building. Third, that there is an excessive use of iron; carpenter work and lumber will be only three per cent of the estimated cost. The interior finish of iron, while three times the expense of wood, is not so beautiful, with no possible advantage. Fourth, the mode of ventilation is defective. The commissioners' estimate of the cost is \$2,542,630. Mr. Mullet says, with proper alterations in the plan and built of marble, the cost should be \$2,465,212, while the same plan in granite would cost about \$2,000,000.

**Escape of a State Prisoner.**

Private intelligence from Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, stated that the notorious Colonel Greenfield has escaped from his prison, and left in company with some soldiers for unknown parts. It will be remembered that Greenfield, who was formerly an officer in the British army, participated in the late war as a colonel in the Confederate service, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life, on conviction of conspiring with others to burn the cities of Chicago and Buffalo and effect the release of the rebel prisoners confined at Camp Douglas, Chicago. Greenfield is connected with an influential family in England, and Lord Stanley in 1864-5 exerted himself to secure his release, but the guilt of Greenfield was so apparent that his efforts were unavailing.

**Nominations by the President.**

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate—

Hedgeman Slack, to be Marshal of the District of West Virginia.

William S. Willis, of New Jersey, to be Assistant Surgeon in the navy.

John Ayers and Nicholas Quintard to be Agents of Indians in New Mexico.

A. K. Osborne to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth district of Wisconsin.

William Murphy to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth district of Kentucky.

**The Public Debt Statement.**

The public debt statement will be issued to-morrow, and, as was stated in these despatches a few days since, will show a slight increase of the public debt.

**The Department Clerks and the Connecticut Election.**

A large number of leaves of absence are being granted in the several departments to clerks who claim a residence in Connecticut, to allow them to go home and vote. It is thought that almost all of the government employes from that State will endeavor to cast their votes in the coming election.

**Reduction of the Clerical Force of the Treasury.**

The process of reducing the clerical force of the Treasury Department is now going on. About a dozen female clerks and copyists were discharged a day or two ago, and many more have been notified that they will be discharged. The report that other female clerks are being appointed is a mistake. No appointments of any kind are being made.

**The Case of Samuel Strong.**

Several days ago Samuel Strong, a civilian, was arrested under a warrant issued by Chief Justice Carter. In pursuance of a requisition of Major General Schofield, the latter asserting that it appeared that Strong would be charged with a crime committed in Richmond, he was taken to the custody of Judge Fisher discharged Strong a short time ago, without recognizing Governor Pierpont as the Executive of Virginia, nor Virginia as a State in the Union. Chief Justice Carter to-day, in delivering a lengthy opinion in the case, confined himself to the question as to whether Strong was a refugee from the jurisdiction of Virginia, and spoke of the requisition of Major General Schofield as being from the executive authority of that State. He concluded by discharging Strong, on the ground that the evidence furnished did not clearly and sufficiently show that Strong was a fugitive from justice in the sense of the constitution of the United States. The District Attorney said that he desired to have this important question thoroughly examined, and therefore gave notice that he should procure new requisitions for Mr. Strong, with a copy of the indictment found against him in Virginia, and affidavits from persons in that State, to show that the accused is a fugitive from justice. The counsel for Strong said that he would be prepared to meet the case.

**Dissolution of the Philadelphia Internal Revenue Board.**

The Philadelphia Internal Revenue Board, composed of the District Attorney, Surveyor of the Port, Postmaster, Director of the Mint and Assistant Treasurer of the United States, has been dissolved at the request of its members, and the duties which have been performed by them have been remitted to the collectors and assessors of the various districts.

**Decisions in Cases of Soldiers' Bounty and Arrears of Pay.**

The following decisions on cases where bounty and arrears of pay were claimed have just been made by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury:—

In the case of certain foreigners who came to the United States leaving wives in Europe not heard from since they left, and who were supposed to have been killed, their American families alone are recognized as entitled to receive the arrears of pay guaranteed every foreign case presented, as it must be the first instance, on *ex parte* evidence, so as to make sure that fraud had not been practiced, where family relations are proved by strong and convincing evidence of detection. A colored soldier died in the military service of the United States, leaving no wife, child, or brother, but a sister, who was awarded the claimant for a pension. The sale of the law of July 28, 1860. The mother had never been married, and had been a slave. The Second Comptroller held that the law conferred bounty and arrears of pay; that, as the statute providing for the descent of bounty makes no discrimination between the legitimate and illegitimate, and the legitimate and illegitimate, the accounting officers are precluded from discriminating against the right of the illegitimate children to be regarded as heirs of one another in respect of bounty.

**EUROPEAN MARKETS.**

**LONDON MONEY MARKET.**—LONDON, April 3-5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93 1/2 for money and 94 1/2 for stock. United States five-twelves, 72 1/2; Illinois central, 94 1/2; Erie Railway shares, 48 1/2.

**FRANKFURT.**—FRANKFURT, April 3.—Evening.—United States bonds closed firm at 73 1/4.

**PETROLEUM MARKET.**—ANWERS, April 3.—Petroleum closed weaker at 45 francs 75 centimes for standard white.

**LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.**—LIVERPOOL, April 3.—5 P. M.—The cotton market has been very active and prices have advanced. The following are the authorized quotations—Middling uplands, in port, 12d. 1/2; middling uplands, to arrive, 12d. 1/4; a middling Orleans, 12 1/2; good common, 12 1/4; fair, 11 1/2; foot, 10 1/2; low, 9 1/2. The market has been very active and the sales during the week just closed were 10,000 bales.

**Actual amount paid on and shipboard at present, compared with last week, is as follows:**

	This Week.	Last Week.
Stock.....	\$192,000.	\$32,600.
Imported from America.....	132,000.	228,000.
The total stock of cotton at sea destined for this port is estimated at \$382,000 bales, of which amount 213,000 bales are on the way from different ports in the United States.		
<b>TRADE REPORT.—LIVERPOOL,</b> April 3—5 P.M.—Advices from Manchester are favorable. The market for goods and yarns is strong and prices have an advancing tendency.		
<b>LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL,</b> April 3—5 P.M.—The market closed irregular, but generally dull. There has been a further decline in price. Flour is quiet, 38s. per cwt. for Cambridge mixed Western. Wheat—16s. for white California and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Milwaukee red. Other articles quotably unsettled.		
<b>LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL,</b> April 3—5 P.M.—Pork is active and buoyant at previous prices. Lard is firmer, but unchanged in price. Bacon has advanced 3ss. per cwt. for Cumberland cut. Cheese is dull, and has declined 6d., and is now quoted at 55s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine.		
<b>METROPOLITAN PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL,</b> April 3—5 P.M.—Sugar, 28s. 6d. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard. Refined, 36s. 6d. per cwt. for common North Carolina. Coffee, 32s. per cwt. for Java. Rice, 24s. per cwt. for Tallow, 44s. 3d. per cwt. Lined oil, £30 per ton. Refined petroleum, 1s. 3d. per gallon; spirits petroleum, 1s. per gallon. Lined cakes, £10 16s. per ton for thin oblong, for feeding.		

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**A RESTORER OF A DERANGED STOMACH TO ITS HEALTHY FUNCTIONS IS HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. IT GIVES A HEALTHY APPETITE AND REGULAR DIGESTION, NEUTRALIZES ALL UNDUE ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, CURES NAUSEA AND MORBID TASTE, AND FITS THE STOMACH FOR THE DIGESTION OF THE HEARTIEST DIET. THE FOLLOWING LETTER, RECEIVED LATELY WITH MANY OTHERS, WILL PROVE IT.**

New York, March 31, 1888.

DEAR MR. HOFF:—

Please send one dozen of your Malt Extract, with bill. It is for my son, who is something of a consumptive. Your Malt Extract has rendered excellent service to one of our friends in his trouble of the stomach.

Mrs. BERNHARD, 615 Sixth street, New York.  
HOFF'S Depot, 542 Broadway.

**A MEDICAL WONDER.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.**  
A Rheumatism, neuralgia and gout, in their worst stages; the most excruciating pains, and the most violent attacks of disease of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, sciatica, salterian, &c., &c., had most certainly cured by this medicine.

**HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM** cured Mr. Joseph McLaughlin of mercurial scrofula after it had destroyed a part of the bone and eaten holes entirely through the roof of the mouth. He was then (1887) residing in Philadelphia, N. J. The physician had abandoned the case, and he had given up all hope of recovering, when his brother advised him to try the Life Balsam, one bottle of which enabled him to leave his bed, and in four days he was on his feet. In one month he was entirely cured. Inquire at 113 Fifth street.

**DR. W. D. HYATT'S MALT EXTRACT** cured Mr. William Springer, 138 Broome street, of inflammatory rheumatism of so severe a character that he became deranged. He could not lift his head, nor sit down, and was confined to his bed during three months.

**HYATT'S MALT EXTRACT** has been tested by the public during eighteen years, and there are two cases out of an hundred thousand which it has cured.

**It is a certain curative for Flatula in all curable cases.**  
Principal depot 246 Grand Street.  
Sold by druggists; 75¢ per bottle, or six for \$4.

**A "AMERICAN POPULAR" MEN'S FURNISHING AND SHIRT MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT**, at the old stand of VAIL, THE HATTER, 114 Fulton street, where "a new era of things" is being inaugurated. Their "American Popular" Trade can be seen and felt in such an unmistakable manner as to leave no doubt as to results. Very best "New York Mills" Shirts, 45¢; "Washburn & Sons'" "82-cent" shirts, 50¢; "Cotton Goods Co." shirts, 55¢; "Murray, Edin & Co." shirts, 60¢; "Graham Bros." shirts, 65¢; "Cheapest Best Hats and the best cheap Hats. VAIL'S unrivaled silk and dressmaker Hats reduced.

**A HOUSEHOLD WORD.**

Now is the time to purchase Refrigerators, China, Glass Ware, and other household necessities, and the place to get them best and cheapest is at E. D. BASFORD'S corner stores, Cooper Institute, New York.

**ATTENTION, SOUTHERN, WESTERN MILLINERS AND HAT MAKERS!**—We have received direct from England Bowers, N.Y. The cheapest house in the city for Human Hair or Mohair Goods. Brats \$4 75 per dozen; Chignons 50¢ per dozen. Address, 114 Broadway.

**ASTHMA SPECIFIC.—DATUM TATULA GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.** Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

**CIGARETTES, 25 CENTS.**—Narrow Lotteries until drawn complete. Advise free. M. HOWES, attorney, 65, 75 Nassau st.

**ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN NEW YORK STATE.**—No delay, no desertion, drunkenness, &c., are sufficient causes. No publicity. Free Counselor-at-law. Secures divorces in 10 days. No publicity. No fees in advance; advice free.

Counselor-at-law, F. J. KIRBY,  
176 Broadway and 183 Fulton.

**ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN NEW YORK STATE.**—No delay, no desertion, drunkenness, &c., are sufficient causes. No publicity. Free Counselor-at-law. Secures divorces in 10 days. No publicity. No fees in advance; advice free.

Counselor-at-law, F. J. KIRBY,  
176 Broadway and 183 Fulton.

**ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN NEW YORK STATE.**—No delay, no desertion, drunkenness, &c., are sufficient causes. No publicity. Free Counselor-at-law. Secures divorces in 10 days. No publicity. No fees in advance; advice free.

Counselor-at-law, F. J. KIRBY,  
176 Broadway and 183 Fulton.

**THE OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY State Lottery.**  
**EXTRA—CLASS 2ND, APRIL 5, 1888.**  
54, 4, 85, 7, 98, 35, 42, 21, 57, 37, 67, 61.  
**EXTRA—CLASS 3RD, APRIL 5, 1888.**  
11, 34, 12, 35, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

For circulars, &c., in the above Lotteries address  
MURRAY, EDIN & CO.,  
Paper Colours, 23 cents.

**BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS ARE "POPULAR BECAUSE RELIABLE."** Plant them once and you will plant them always. Send for Buist's Garden Manual and Almanac for 1888, containing full particulars of seeds mailed free. We deliver all orders in New York freight paid. Address Robert Buist, Jr., Seed & Flower, Philadelphia.

**BEAUTIFUL GILT ORIENTAL CAMPAIGN BADGES.**—By order of Hon. John Sherman, U.S. Senator, Agents make from \$15 to \$25 per day; profits 30% per cent. Send 25 cents for samples and circular to BLOOD & CO., 235 South Second street, Philadelphia.

**CORNELIUS, BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS AND ALL diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 760 Broadway.**

**FOR SALE—a Soda and Mineral Water Machine.**—For fountain, all complete; will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 109, 2nd Avenue, New York.

**GREAT BAIGARS ARE OFFERED DAILY** in Tea, Coffee, Saguars, Mackerel, Molasses, Flour, and all kinds of Groceries and Provision at 30c and 30¢ Greenwich street, corner of Chambers street. THOMAS R. ASKRY.

**NORTON'S WORCESTERSHIRE JOCKEY CLUB SAUCE.**

A delicious condiment for meats, fish, game, salads, &c. Sold by grocers everywhere. Sole Importer, J. H. Norton & Co., New York.

**NORTON & ANDREWS, Proprietors, 365 Greenwich st.**

**GOING TO DISPOSITION MISS BARTON WILL NOT speak at Steiny Hall this evening, as advertised.**

**PECKHAM'S HALL BAZAARS.—GRAND DEPOTS FOR** the sale of Peckham's Hall Bazaars, 231 East 10th street, New York, and corner Fourth and Ninth streets, New York.

**THE RELIGIOUS PRESS EXPATIATING ON THE merits of**

**HELMHOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.**

Remarks from—

**CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.**

Albert & Porter, editor; Charles Van Wyck, publisher.

Issue dated New York, February 27, 1888.

What a blessing it may prove to the readers of the "Christian Intelligencer," the Lost Image. The moral and physical manliness, which is lost through popular vices, easily be fought by the use of this Panacea, taken in connection with honest work.

**THE EVANGELIST.**

J. G. Craighead and H. M. Field, editors.

March 30, 1888.

Offering an editorial in the Intelligencer of above date, they say—Take no more balsam, mercury, or unpleasant medicines for unpleasant and dangerous diseases, the result of too grown weak through excess, &c.

**THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURALIST.**

Orange Seed & Co., Proprietors.

See April number.

They having seen my advertisement, are fully acquainted with its uses and merits.

**HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.**

A full description of its marvellous powers, and careful diagnosis of the state of those who are supposed to need it, made its best supporters in the publishers of the

**CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.**

**THE EVANGELIST** and

**THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURALIST.**

The editorials in the above papers were entirely unqualifiedly in favor of the product.